

JACKSON WISE UNDER ARREST

(Continued from First Page.)

has slept there unless they broke the door down, as he (Cobbs) had had the key all the time.

"Now, I am informed that on May 15th, W. J. Wise, registered at the Virginia Hotel, No. 210 East Broad, when he knew perfectly well that Culberson did not live there, and that he had not been in the State two years, in the city one year and in the precinct one month, as the law requires for a man to be a voter.

"Now, Norvell will testify that Culberson told him before the election that Syrele had fixed him up for a voter; that he had told him to be at the election precinct first thing in the morning of the election; that Culberson would refuse to serve as clerk, and that they would put him (Culberson) in as clerk in Solomon's place.

Would See to It.

"He further said (Culberson thinking Norvell was a Smith man), don't let Culberson know that you are here, and Culberson replied, 'Oh, Jack, Wise and myself will be there, and we will see that he has no votes there.'

"The thing, as I am informed, worked out exactly as Culberson said it would. Solomon refused to serve, Culberson was put in as clerk, and the election was held by Nick Somma, and Jack Wise as judges, and Culberson as clerk, and I am informed that at one time Somma left the precinct for a half hour, leaving it entirely in charge of Wise and Culberson.

"Now the important facts for the public to fix its attention upon, is that Wise knew that Culberson did not live at No. 210 East Broad; yet he registered him there, and knowing that he had no right to vote, he allowed him to vote, notwithstanding his knowledge of the sort of character Culberson was, he counted him out at the election. If the people of Richmond are ready to submit to this sort of thing, then I shall despair of breaking up cheating in elections here."

VOTE IN BOTH PLACES.

Henrico Authorities Understand That Fraud Has Long Existed.

Allegations of irregularity and illegality in the Richmond city primary have attracted the attention of the Henrico county authorities, and there is every probability of a like investigation in the county after the primary in August. Residents of Henrico county, who are in the city of Richmond, have, it is alleged, received transfers and voted in the city; afterwards it is claimed that they were transferred from the city books to the registration books of the county.

None of the county authorities know anything about the alleged voting of citizens in Richmond. But the fact that charges have been made against certain registrars in the city of voting non-residents, as a matter of course, puts the Henrico officers on their guard and furnishes a clue upon which to work.

And in this connection it is claimed that the practice of transferring from the county to the city and vice versa is one that has been in existence for years.

If this be so, it may be stated positively that the arrest of the Richmond registrars is but the beginning of the end of an investigation which will bring to light information of a startling nature.

NATIONS HONOR AMERICAN HERO

(Continued from First Page.)

Across the aisle sat Premier Rouvier, with other members of his cabinet, practically the entire diplomatic corps and other officials of the French government. The members of the diplomatic corps were in uniform. Scores of American sailors in the navy on either side of the altar gave a fitting background to the imposing scene.

After brief religious services, General Portier, wearing a great interest, and raising the casket on their shoulders, bore it slowly from the church to the waiting car. The casket was draped with the national colors and was drawn by six black horses.

The casket was deposited in the center of the pavilion while the cortege passed in rendering military honors. Later it was placed in a hearse and taken to the station, where it was deposited in a train bound for Cherbourg at 10 o'clock to-night.

Americans Get Ovation.

The unusual sight of a detachment of United States sailors and marines swinging through the central thoroughfares of Paris to-day attracted great interest and brought out an enthusiastic ovation from the crowds along the line of march.

The American contingent numbered five hundred men and presented a fine appearance as they emerged from the station. They were escorted by a military band, carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, and a battalion of French infantry.

All along the route, the streets were lined with dense crowds, eager to see the Americans. Women waved their handkerchiefs and miniature flags, and there was a continuous shout of "vive les Américains."

A most favorable impression by their sturdy, bronzed appearance and the smartness of their movements.

A Gully Washer.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) AMELIA C. H., VA., July 6.—From 7 to 9:30 o'clock last evening the heaviest rain fell here since the memorable rain of September 14, 1904, causing great destruction by washing in hilly fields, recently cultivated.

Wheat was seriously damaged in the fields, and threatening delayed. Much wheat will be threshed damp under these circumstances.

A bucket put on the steps last evening caught rain four and one-half inches deep.

Spend Sunday

—at—

Ocean View,

Buckroe and

Pine Beach.

\$1.00 round trip, via C. and O. excursions. Two fast trains, 8:30 and 9 A. M. Ten hours at the seaside. Three hours longer at Ocean View than via any other route. Only route to Pine Beach. \$1.00 round trip to Old Point, Newport News, Buckroe, Ocean View, Pine Beach and Norfolk.

Littleton Female College!

Splendid location. Health resort. Over 200 boarding pupils last year. High grade of work. High standard of culture and social life. Conservatory advantages in Music. Advanced courses in Art and Elocution. Hot water heat. Electric lights and other modern improvements.

Remarkable health record; only one death among pupils in 23 years. Close personal attention to the health and social development of every pupil. High standard of scholarship. All pupils dress alike on all public occasions. CHARGES VERY LOW

24th Annual Session will begin Sept. 13th, 1905. For catalogue address,

REV J. M. RHODES, A. M.,

President, Littleton, N. C.

MONTAGUE AND MARTIN MEET AT KING GEORGE COURTHOUSE

(Continued from First Page.)

Senator Martin to close in twenty minutes.

The challenge and terms were communicated to Senator Martin, who accepted the challenge, but insisted that as the challenged party he should fix the terms. He therefore insisted that Governor Montague be allowed an hour to open; that he be given an hour in which to reply; Governor Montague to reply in a half an hour, and to close in a speech of the same length. After some delay the Governor accepted these terms, but under protest.

The crowd had been waiting somewhat impatiently for the announcement that the terms of a joint discussion had been agreed upon. They were eager to witness the combat, and at noon as it was known about 1 o'clock that the speakers were to meet on the stand, the crowd began to file into the old courthouse. Judge Jack Mason adjourned court at noon, and Mr. Edwards T. Hunter, the veteran clerk, was in a half an hour for the meeting of speakers and auditors. He wanted to help on the arrangements for the county.

Lieutenant-Governor Willard and Hon. J. Taylor Eliason came over from this city, but did not attempt to speak at the meeting. They made an address of a few minutes after the senatorial candidates had concluded.

Governor Enters First.

Governor Montague came into the crowd at about 1 o'clock and took his seat on the judge's bench. A few minutes later Senator Martin entered and took a seat at Governor Montague's right, with Mr. Fairfax Montague between them. The court room, which will hold about four hundred people, was crowded. The ladies had seats in the gallery, the steps leading to which from the court room were crowded with eager voters, who wanted to hear the debate.

Judge Charles Ashton, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, called the meeting to order and announced the terms. Governor Montague to open in one hour, Senator Martin to reply in an hour, the Governor to reply in a half hour, and Senator Martin to close in a speech of the same length. Judge Ashton spoke in eloquent strain and at some length, and concluded by presenting Governor Montague.

Opening Scene.

Governor Montague arose at 1:40 to begin his speech. He was greeted with hearty applause. He began by saying he accepted the terms of debate under protest, as they were manifestly unfair.

"I shall not evade my duty," he said, "because I have not been given a fair share of the time." (Applause.)

He continued by paying a tribute to King George and the people of the Northern Neck, which was loudly applauded. The Governor then sketched the growth of the sentiment in favor of popular election of senators. "How many of the twenty ladies had seats in the gallery, the steps leading to which from the court room were crowded with eager voters, who wanted to hear the debate."

The Governor rapidly sketched the failure of the fight made at Roanoke in 1897 to secure the adoption of the Democratic State Committee in the request of the celebrated May conference that the candidate for the Senate be chosen in a primary.

His Platform.

Governor Montague was applauded when he said that the platform on which he had made his campaign for the Governorship were the employers' liability law, a primary system for the nomination of candidates for office, better schools and better roads.

"Has not Mr. Quay held and controlled the Legislature of Pennsylvania as he controlled the affairs of his own business?" he asked. "He declared that it was not Mr. Quay, but the machine 'who controlled the Legislature,' but the sordid aggregations of wealth behind them, who moved these senators about as pawns on a checker-board."

He cited the case of Burton, of Kansas; Dietrich, of Nebraska; Smoot, of Utah, and Mitchell, of Oregon, as examples of the moral depravity and financial unworthiness of members of the Senate.

"None of these senators have been elected by primary," he said, "and can any man say that the election in these cases has been a success? If you want to put down monopoly you must leave men free from competition. The genius of American government is the self-sacrifice of some of the people that all may prosper."

A Popular Chord.

"If men go into power by a machine or a boss or a caucus, or any special interest, then the men so elected will represent or look to the machine that elected them and not to the people."

This was received with great applause. The Governor said the remedy for these conditions lay in an honest and fair primary.

"The primary in Virginia will be a success when the friends of the primary want to make it a success and be allowed to make it a success," he said. "I asked the junior senator," said the Governor, "to tell this audience where and what he has done to make the primary a success." The Governor laid stress upon the fact that neither of the Virginia senators had done anything in response to the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature directing them to endeavor to bring about the election of Senators by the people.

The Governor illustrated the difference between special and general legislation by saying that had public highways been made only to the few instead of to the many, the Government would long ago have shown the same energy in building roads which characterized its grants to aid the construction of trans-continental railroads. (Applause.)

The Governor said in conclusion that if elected to the Senate he would take his seat free of foot and unbound of hand. The Governor concluded amid spontaneous and general applause.

Ashton Called Down.

When Chairman Ashton arose to introduce Senator Martin he was greeted with great applause as soon as he mentioned the senator's name. Although he said in introducing Governor Montague that he was utterly impartial in the senatorial contest, he made such a strong plea for the re-election of Senator Martin that a man in the gallery called "Time," and somebody else called for three cheers for Montague.

When Senator Martin arose the courthouse filled with applause. He said that he had not declined the primary before this campaign. I do not attach that momentous importance to the question of the primary which my distinguished competitor thinks it deserves. I do not believe the sun will cease to shine whether senators are elected by the people or by the Legislature. (Applause.)

Reverting to the history of the fight for a primary in Virginia, Senator Martin said: "When I was elected to the Senate, eight years ago, I was opposed to it, and I had very good reasons for my opposition. The scheme was to strike Tom Martin down (applause), but it failed. If ever my distinguished opponent opposed that plan, I am not sure that I was not fighting the plan. The reason I opposed it was it would saddle on me \$10,000."

"I stand for the primary plan of nominating United States senators. The Democratic convention must share the odium with me if any other plan is adopted. I am not a party in defeat. I stand for the primary plan at that time and if you want to defeat me by it you can." (Prolonged applause.)

"If the assessments are too high," said Senator Martin, "they bear as heavily on me as on any one else. The assessments made by the primary plan are no more on me than on any other man."

"I want to see the polls opened in every precinct; I want a full and fair primary and I want it to succeed so abundantly that the time may come when the greatest pessimist will raise his voice not only in the primary, but in the way in which it is conducted. The senator briefly sketched the cases of Senators convicted of crime or under indictment. 'Smoot is not a bigamist as charged by my competitor. He has but one wife, and his domestic relations are happy. I will give him a fair trial under the Constitution and the law of the United States, and so help me God I will not be guided by any hue and cry in reaching my conclusion.' (Applause.)

The School Register.

The senator asked, amid laughter and applause, "Why should my competitor be elected because Quay, Dietrich and Burton are corrupt? But," said the senator, "grat has come nearer my distinguished competitor than Washington. Under his very eyes it has occurred in the educational bureau in Richmond. You have seen a book come into the school sold to the schools at seventy-five cents and the profits go into the pockets of the clerk of that board." (Great applause.)

"Even the great Corporation Commission has been discredited in a way that must bring the blush to every thoughtful man's cheek," he said. "It is unfortunate that the president of that commission should have been in any way a beneficiary from the fees paid by those appearing before that body. My competitor might do well to keep his eyes on the graft nearer home and give himself less concern about the sins of senators in Washington. The sins are being taken care of in Washington."

The senator explained his amendment to the rate bill requiring that the commission to hear rate cases be composed of a member from one of each of the judicial circuits.

The senator discussed at some length the proposition to build the roads with Federal aid; said he favored it, but that as the bill was put upon the calendar so late at the last session no opportunity for active support had been given him.

The Virginia Resolution.

Replying to Governor Montague's charge that he had done nothing to carry out the resolution of the Virginia Legislature demanding a constitutional amendment permitting the election of senators directly by the people, Senator Martin said: "I have done no more than any other Democratic senator, and no less. It is demanding the impossible to expect one-third to dominate two-thirds. This amendment has been asked for by a resolution of the Virginia Legislature by several national legislatures, and nothing has been done, because the minority cannot control the majority, as my competitor will find out if he ever gets to Washington; and if you think otherwise you are not fit to exercise the right of suffrage." (Laughter and applause.)

Senator Martin's time was exhausted here, and he sat down amid great applause.

The Governor's Response.

Prolonged and earnest applause greeted Governor Montague when he arose to reply, and when it subsided he plunged at once into Senator Martin's record as a public speaker. He said he defied him to show by reference to any newspaper that the senator had ever taken part in any political campaign. "It is just because I wish no more surprises like that of 1893 that I am urging a primary," he said. "The senator says he is in favor of a primary, and moved an amendment at the last State convention. Well, why not? The resolutions had passed, the full gate

ROOT TO SUCCEED HAY AS SECRETARY OF STATE



Elihu Root.

It was semi-officially announced yesterday that the former Secretary of War will succeed the late John Hay as chief of the State Department. Mr. Root is said to be slated for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1908.

was down, and anybody could get in the car." (Laughter and applause.)

"If the Senator and his friends are still in favor of the primary why do they not permit the request of Mr. Charles V. Meredith, of Richmond, that one judge appointed by an impartial board composed of the members, two of whom are recognized as Senator Martin's friends."

The greatest applause of the meeting greeted Governor Montague's statement that the chairman of the meeting, while protesting his impartiality, had made an earnest and extended appeal for Senator Martin's re-election. "I have learned," said the Governor, "not to depend on county committees, but to trust to the people."

Governor Montague alluded to the action of the City Committee in refusing to allow a person other than a Judge to mark the ticket. Then the Governor addressed himself to the Senator's charge of graft in Richmond. He said: "The Junior Senator says that graft lies near my doors than Washington," said Governor Montague, "I defy any one to say that I have not met corruption with a fearless front." (Great applause.)

The Governor then explained the book scandal by saying the man guilty was appointed by himself but was appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who was elected by a legislature controlled by Senator Martin and nominated by one of the Senators.

He said, furthermore, that he had continued the investigation when other members of the board thought it should be discontinued and as a result the scandal had been unearthed.

Corporation Commission.

Coming to the Corporation Commission imbroglio, the Governor said: "Judge Crump was endorsed by the entire bar of Richmond for the circuit judgeship and was elected to that office by the unanimous vote of the Legislature, a majority of which was friendly to the junior senator."

"As to Judge Crump's capacity and services it is sufficient to say they are regarded by Hon. Caperton Braxton, father of the Corporation Commission, as simply of incalculable value to the people of Virginia. I cannot remove him under the law, even though called upon to do so by a paper supporting the junior senator."

"The members of the commission are removable only in the manner prescribed for judges of the Supreme Court. When the next Legislature meets, let us see what the friends of the junior senator will do."

In conclusion, Governor Montague said the reason he had not been able to carry out many reforms which he had suggested, was that he had been hampered at every turn by a hostile Legislature.

When the Governor ceased speaking he received an ovation of tremendous applause.

Martin's Rejoinder.

Senator Martin evoked great applause in the very outset of his reply that his friends had been made an issue in this debate and that Governor Montague was right in saying that he stood by his (Senator Martin's) friends. "I always have and I always continue to stand by my friends," he said, "if I ever have a favor or a dollar to bestow I always give it to my friends." (Applause.)

"I am not criticizing Governor Montague for appointing Judge Crump," said the senator, taking up the Corporation Commission matter, "but it seems strange he should shield him behind the endorsement of the lawyers and legislators, who, he says are my friends."

"If I have as many friends as he says I possess, it seems to me he is pursuing a vain hope in seeking to take them from me. Be that as it may, I distinctly disclaim any criticism of the Governor for the appointment of Judge Crump."

Sensor Martin said in reference to his attitude towards the primary that more than six years ago he had issued a public address, in which he said he was in favor of electing senators by the people.

Governor Montague said he had never heard of such an address, to which the senator replied they were made public six years ago, and he had no doubt the Governor could get a copy if he so desired.

In reference to the charge by the Governor that Senator Martin's friends in the Legislature had defeated the Machen bill to regulate and perfect the primary, Senator Martin read from the record to show that of the sixteen votes cast for it, nine were those of his own friends and seven those of friends of the Governor.

Where is Jones?

The senator created applause by asking why, if the primary was to be an issue in the campaign, William A. Jones, who had begun the fight for it, was not now in the saddle for candidate for the Senate, instead of Governor Montague.

Incidentally, he mentioned that a large majority of the delegates to the Roanoke convention from the Governor's county of Pittsylvania were opposed to the primary plan. He concluded by saying he had done his best to serve the people of King George and hoped he would receive their support.

WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

Mann in Loudoun.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LEESBURG, VA., July 6.—Judge William Hodges Mann, candidate for the

gubernatorial nomination, spoke this afternoon to a large and enthusiastic audience in the courthouse. His candidacy is gaining much support throughout this section. The temperance advocates are working in his behalf, and they expect to give him a heavy vote at the primaries in August. Judge Mann will deliver an address at Hamilton on Friday night, and at Round Hill on Saturday afternoon.

MANN IN WARRENTON.

Makes Friends in the Stronghold of His Opponents.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WARRENTON, VA., July 6.—Judge William Hodges Mann reached Warrenton last night after a day spent at the Culpeper races. To the many who predicted that the judge's reception here would be of a lukewarm nature, the cordial and generous welcome accorded him came as a surprise. He gave a simple exposition of his policy to his hearers in a manner that not only drew forth their interest, but often their complete sympathy. The apparent integrity of the man and his sincerity of purpose, coupled with his strong and pleasing personality, made many a hesitating voter reach the conclusion that after all the candidate before him meant what he said and would do what he said.

Judge Mann in beginning to speak, stated that he knew he was in the "hot-bed of his enemies"; in a place where his views and policy were thoroughly misunderstood.

Briefly he expounded his ideas on education, roads and the liquor question. "There should be a department of roads just as there is a department of agriculture," he said. "I would utilize convict labor in the least expensive way."

Growing reminiscent, he said: "It did not do for me to harp on good roads too much while at Chincoteague and other places in Tidewater. The harder it rains in that sandy country the better the highways become, so you can see the futility of my appealing to them through that source."

"Oysters is what they want to hear about and I had to adapt myself to the situation."

During the evening Judge Mann related humorous anecdotes from his campaign. "I saw Willard the other day and he said the only fault he had to find with living at Fairfax was the condition of the road from the station to his residence."

"Don't let that worry you," said the judge. "As soon as I am elected Governor, I'll put it in excellent shape for you."

"The Mann bill has often been caricatured in the newspapers as being an offspring of mine. It has been called the 'Mann baby,' and I have been depicted as holding it in my arms. Now that being the case, I want to ask you who should take care of this offspring of mine—Swanson or Willard? Well, who then? Why the 'daddy,' of course—Mann."

Judge Mann made friends here to-night. There is no question about it. Many said so as they left the hall and many will remain so after leaving it. He had a well filled house throughout his speech.

MAY MEET HERE.

Citizens Want to Hear Governor Montague and Senator Martin.

The joint debate yesterday at King George Courthouse between Governor Montague and Senator Martin has stimulated a number of citizens here to try to arrange, if possible, for another meeting to be held in the Academy of Music at an early date.

One officer in the City Hall, whose predictions on the senatorship are not known, said last night that he would agree to raise a part of the expenses of a hall rent, and he was very sure it would cost the candidates nothing.

He said, "I hope to have a text," he said, "and I believe if the matter could be arranged, there would be one of the greatest meetings ever held in the city."

Special Lawn Shirtwaists

At the Matchless Price of \$1.00

- \$1.00 for Lawn Waists, with entire front of English embroidery and Val. insertions, full sleeve, with entire cuff of embroidery and Val. edge; some with round yoke of embroidery and tucking, Val. lace through body of waist, button back; values up to \$1.50, for... \$1.00
- \$1.00 for Real Irish Linen Waists, tucked fronts, plaited back, tailor-made sleeves, that were \$2.50, reduced to... \$1.00
- \$1.25 for Very Fine Lawn Waists of embroidered and lace trimmed, very full waist, tucked and full sleeve, with deep tucked cuff, \$2.00 waist, for... \$1.25
- \$2.00 for White China Silk Waists, fine tucking and silk fagotting insertion, fine tucking through the bodice with a stripe of lace, deep lace cuff; also Black Tailored China Silk Waist; \$3.00 waists, for... \$2.00
- \$2.48 for White Batiste Waists, made with two rows of lace, forming a pointed yoke, with blind embroidery, medallion on sleeve and body of waist, tucked and buttoned back, long sleeve; \$5.00 waists, for... \$2.48

THALHIMER'S,
FIFTH AND BROAD STREETS. - RICHMOND.

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WARSHIP BLOWN UP. REPORT SAYS

(Continued from First Page.)

ting her practical career.

The torpedo boats which, it is reported, are trailing the Kiaz Potemkin have done nothing, although the whereabouts of the battleship has never been a secret. The Black Sea is so small that she has never been out of reach of the fleet, which left here yesterday, and which is popularly supposed to be following the renegade for the purpose of effecting her surrender or sinking her. If the fleet is in earnest it can easily meet the Kiaz Potemkin within a comparatively few hours.

The belief is general, however, and there is general confirmation of it, that the main difficulty confronting the fleet regarding the Kiaz Potemkin lies in the fact that the crews of the ships are strongly disinclined to engage the mutinous battleship. It is reported on good authority that their crews have actually refused to attack her.

In the meantime, commerce on the Black Sea is being slowly resumed, and coastwise and other steamers are clearing from Odessa on their former schedules.

Mutiny in Warsaw.

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, July 6.—A correspondent at Katowitz, Silesia, says he learns from an altogether reliable source that sixteen men were designated in the fleet of the Lithuanian Life Guard Regiment in Warsaw to go to Manchuria, June 28, in the case of a third life guard regiment refused to go and their comrades refused to make them do so.

The President and Mr. Root think this combination cannot be beaten. They regard Mr. Root's nomination as a settled fact, and are supremely confident that he will be elected. The President's support of Mr. Root will be of the strenuous kind. From now until convention time in 1906, every important appointment that is made will be handed out with the understanding, implied and understood, that the man to whom it is given will work for Mr. Root. The word will be passed along the line to all the present Federal officeholders of the rank which entitles them to active participation in politics, and with the quiet but always effective work of the corporations and their agents, it is expected that a machine will be created that will be powerful enough to secure Mr. Root's nomination on the first ballot.

The President firmly believes that Mr. Root is the greatest man in the country next to himself, and the one best suited to be his successor. Ever since his own nomination was assured he has been shaping things to secure Mr. Root's nomination in 1908, and when Mr. Hay's death left the first place in the Cabinet vacant, he was convinced that the psychological moment for the first definite step in that direction and the positive declaration of his choice for his successor had arrived. Mr. Roosevelt thinks that Mr. Root's direction of the War Department and the manner in which he handled the Philippines, are alone sufficient to make him President.

SHOT BRIDE OF A MONTH AND KILLED HIMSELF

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Ending a month's honeymoon, John L. Flynn, a Mississippi plan, after a desperate attempt to murder his young wife at Kaplan, has committed suicide. Flynn was employed by a large cotton house here. In May last C. F. Hudson, an aged Confederate veteran of Greeley, Col., arrived here with his daughter, Miss Virginia Hudson, to meet Flynn by appointment. On May 27th the couple were married in a boarding house, and the father returned to his home. Subsequently the young couple went to Kaplan, where apparently they lived happily until yesterday. Flynn fired two shots at his wife and then blew his own brains out.

Repulsed With Enormous Losses at Sanviate—Entire Battalion Annihilated.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—General Linovitch, in a telegram to the Emperor dated July 5, and confirming the defeat of the Japanese at Sanviate, when a Japanese battalion was annihilated, says that after the capture of the position and the flight of the Japanese the latter were reinforced and resumed the fight but all their attacks were repulsed. The Russians captured a considerable quantity of supplies and held the position until ordered to retire. The Japanese losses, General Linovitch adds, were enormous. Many Russians were wounded in such a manner as to prove that the Japanese were using dum dum bullets.

No New Thing.

Mr. Fairbanks need not be so proud of having taken 22 degrees in Masonry. President Roosevelt has taken almost that many degrees from Massachusetts colleges in one week's swing around the circle.—Atlanta Journal.

SHOT BRIDE OF A MONTH AND